

Date: Sat, 13 Aug 94 23:58:57 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #912
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sat, 13 Aug 94 Volume 94 : Issue 912

Today's Topics:

 #338 SOLVING THE IMPOSSIBLE 1/2
 Bul337-Why Packet Radio?
Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 07 August
faisyn20.zip - Electronic Filter Synthesis Program
 Installation in Nissan pickup?
RB 336 EMA /Volunteer Partnership
RB338 EMA Assistance Available
 RFI to a smoke detector
 What does "beverage" mean?
 Which code learning method? Why?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 14 Aug 94 03:45:03 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: #338 SOLVING THE IMPOSSIBLE 1/2
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Bid: \$RACESBUL.339
Subject: #338 SOLVING THE IMPOSSIBLE 1/2

From: W6WWW@KD6XZ.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
To : RACES@ALLUS

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES VIA AMATEUR RADIO

INFO: ALL COMMUNICATIONS VOLUNTEERS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE
INFO: ALL AMATEURS U.S (@USA: INFORMATION), CAP, MARS.
FROM: CA GOVERNORS OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
(W6SIG@WA6NWE.CA) PH: 916-262-1600, 2800 Meadowview Rd.,
Sacramento, CA 95832. Landline BBS, 916-262-1657 (Open
to all). Internet crm@oes.ca.gov or seh@oes.ca.gov

Bulletin 339 MGT - Solving the Impossible 1/2
Release date: August 15, 1994

Experience can be a very hard teacher at times. One such experience that leaves a lasting impression on emergency personnel is that there is never sufficient communications capability in a major disaster situation, especially in the earliest stages. As a result, forward looking government emergency response agencies have learned to use trained volunteer communicators to supplement their full time resources from the onset of the situation, just as they do volunteer fire and law enforcement personnel.

However, a major principal involved in this process is that the effectiveness of the communicators is in direct proportion to how well they have been trained by and integrated as part of the parent government agency. The emergency communications reserve cannot be "created and then left to flounder". Its key personnel (the radio officer and assistants) must be thoroughly familiar with the day-to-day affairs of the agency. They are similar to other employees, albeit unpaid, in that they must know IN ADVANCE what is expected of them and how things are to be done. In an emergency there will be no time or personnel to bring them up to date on agency procedures, processes and expectations. Ideally, the only difference between the unpaid volunteer and the paid staff is the volunteer's unpaid status and the intermittent nature of their utilization.

Although unpaid communicators are an expense to the parent agency (in that their familiarization and supervision involves both time, energy, space and equipment) in literally thousands of major emergencies the cost of insuring an effective reserve for the next major emergency is minuscule when compared to their often priceless contributions to an effective emergency response. They have made a hero of the emergency management agency in countless situations with selfless dedication to providing communications that was otherwise considered to be "impossible".

EOM (CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)

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or in hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming and can be retrieved using FTP. The
opinions stated are those of the author of the bulletin and not the poster.

Date: 14 Aug 94 03:43:48 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Bul337-Why Packet Radio?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Bid : \$RACESBUL.337
Subject: Bul337-Why Packet Radio?

From: W6WWW@KD6XZ.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
To : RACES@ALLUS

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES VIA AMATEUR RADIO
INFO: ALL COMMUNICATIONS VOLUNTEERS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE
INFO: ALL AMATEURS U.S (@USA: INFORMATION); CAP, MARS
FROM: CA GOVERNORS OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
(W6SIG@WA6NWE.CA) Ph: 916-262-1600
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832
Landline BBS Open to All: 916-262-1657

RACESBUL.337 SUBJECT: TEC - Why Packet Radio?
RELEASE DATE: August 1, 1994

QUESTION: Is it important, or necessary, to have packet
radio?

RESPONSE: Yes, with packet radio (digital data) you can
access a world of data you may never achieve in any other way.
For that reason, it is recommended that every EOC and/or
communications center have a packet radio terminal, which
consists of a radio, a terminal node controller, and a digital
communications terminal (computer) and printer. Once the unit is
operational and accessible to a local bulletin board system
(BBS), it can be left on all the time so that any traffic
addressed to RACES will be automatically transmitted to
unattended government terminals. A licensed Amateur Radio
operator does not have to be in attendance to RECEIVE traffic.

Also, keyboard-to-keyboard communication is quite usable
in emergency and temporary communications systems where it can be
accomplished either direct or through no more than one mountain

top relay. A good volunteer communications unit can put such a relay (digipeater) where none normally exists for the duration of the emergency. A good communications unit is one that can establish an emergency system that is never dependent upon individuals or their call signs. The people may come and go but the system must stay in place until demobilization. Just make sure the system will remain intact for the duration of its need and that it is not dependent on the presence of a particular person.

Packet radio has earned its highest praise during major incidents like forest fires, earthquakes, floods, etc. California State OES volunteers regularly issue one or more SITREPS (situation reports) daily to all affected agencies and jurisdictions. It is transmitted via the Amateur Radio packet system to all packet Bulletin Boards in the Western United States. Many fire departments, for example, rely on these updates.

Necessary to the overall formula for success is a state emergency management agency committed to actively promoting, using, and providing ongoing management and leadership in the utilization of communications volunteers in government service. Unfortunately, not all states support and participate in this role. However, our experience proves that the cost is extremely low for the benefits derived. Packet radio communications has been just one of them.

EOM

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Date: Sun, 7 Aug 1994 22:43:18 MDT
From: lll-winken.llnl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
europa.eng.gtefsd.com!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!
usenet@ames.arpa
Subject: Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 07 August
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

DAILY SUMMARY OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY

07 AUGUST, 1994

(Based In-Part On SESC Observational Data)

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY INDICES FOR 07 AUGUST, 1994

```

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 219, 08/07/94
10.7 FLUX=075.8  90-AVG=079          SSN=018          BKI=1000 0111  BAI=001
BGND-XRAY=A1.9      FLU1=9.0E+05  FLU10=1.4E+04  PKI=0010 1111  PAI=003
  BOU-DEV=007,004,004,004,007,007,008  DEV-AVG=005 NT      SWF=00:000
  XRAY-MAX= B2.4    @ 2002UT      XRAY-MIN= A1.6    @ 0940UT      XRAY-AVG= A3.0
NEUTN-MAX= +003%   @ 1620UT      NEUTN-MIN= -002%   @ 1110UT      NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
  PCA-MAX= +0.1DB  @ 2100UT      PCA-MIN= -0.4DB  @ 1610UT      PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55230NT @ 1439UT      BOUTF-MIN=55199NT @ 1645UT      BOUTF-AVG=55220NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT      GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT      G7-AVG=+080,+000,+000
GOES6-MAX=P:+130NT@ 1930UT      GOES6-MIN=N:-026NT@ 2119UT      G6-AVG=+110,+029,-006
  FLUXFCST=STD:075,075,075;SESC:075,075,075  BAI/PAI-FCST=005,005,020/005,005,015
    KFCST=1122 3201 1222 3221  27DAY-AP=005,003  27DAY-KP=1100 2222 1100 1212
  WARNINGS=
  ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!

```

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 06 AUG 94 was 28.0.
 The Full Kp Indices for 06 AUG 94 are: 1o 2- 2o 2- 2- 2- 2- 1+
 The 3-Hr Ap Indices for 06 AUG 94 are: 4 6 9 7 6 7 7 5
 Greater than 2 MeV Electron Fluence for 07 AUG is: 6.1E+06

SYNOPSIS OF ACTIVITY

Solar activity was very low. Region 7762 (N05E04), a simple C-type group, is the only spotted region. The limbs were quiet.

Solar activity forecast: solar activity is expected to be very low.

The geomagnetic field has been at quiet levels for the past 24 hours.

Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field is expected to persist at quiet levels for the next 2 days. A

recurrent coronal hole-related disturbance is anticipated to begin on 10 August.

Event probabilities 08 aug-10 aug

Class M	01/01/01
Class X	01/01/01
Proton	01/01/01
PCAF	Green

Geomagnetic activity probabilities 08 aug-10 aug

A. Middle Latitudes	
Active	10/10/40
Minor Storm	05/05/20
Major-Severe Storm	01/01/10
B. High Latitudes	
Active	15/15/50
Minor Storm	10/10/30
Major-Severe Storm	01/01/10

HF propagation conditions were normal over all regions. No changes are expected until about 10 or 11 August when a coronal-hole related disturbance should produce minor signal degradation for high latitude transpolar and transauroral paths. Some upper-middle latitude paths may also be affected, particularly on night-sector circuits.

COPIES OF JOINT USAF/NOAA SESC SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS

REGIONS WITH SUNSPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AT 07/2400Z AUGUST

NMBR LOCATION LO AREA Z LL NN MAG TYPE
7762 N05E04 111 0100 CAO 08 008 BETA
7761 S05W81 196 PLAGE
REGIONS DUE TO RETURN 08 AUGUST TO 10 AUGUST
NMBR LAT LO
NONE

LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 07 AUGUST, 1994

A. ENERGETIC EVENTS:
BEGIN MAX END RGN LOC XRAY OP 245MHZ 10CM SWEEP
NONE

POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 07 AUGUST, 1994

 BEGIN MAX END LOCATION TYPE SIZE DUR II IV
 NO EVENTS OBSERVED

INFERRED CORONAL HOLES. LOCATIONS VALID AT 07/2400Z

 ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXTENSIONS
 EAST SOUTH WEST NORTH CAR TYPE POL AREA OBSN
 NO DATA AVAILABLE FOR ANALYSIS

SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

 Date Begin Max End Xray Op Region Locn 2695 MHz 8800 MHz 15.4 GHz

 06 Aug: 0533 0541 0547 B9.7 SF 7762 N03E28
 0733 0737 0740 B1.0
 1015 1019 1027 B1.1
 1219 1223 1227 B2.2 SF 7762 N05E27
 1240 1246 1253 B7.1 SF 7762 N05E27
 2056 2056 2108 SF 7762 N04E22
 2146 2152 2200 B2.4

REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

 C M X S 1 2 3 4 Total (%)
 -- -- -- -- -- -- --
 Region 7762: 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 004 (57.1)
 Uncorrelated: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 003 (42.9)

Total Events: 007 optical and x-ray.

EVENTS WITH SWEEPS AND/OR OPTICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE LAST UTC DAY

 Date Begin Max End Xray Op Region Locn Sweeps/Optical Observations

 06 Aug: 1219 1223 1227 B2.2 SF 7762 N05E27 Continuum

NOTES:

All times are in Universal Time (UT). Characters preceding begin, max, and end times are defined as: B = Before, U = Uncertain, A = After. All times associated with x-ray flares (ex. flares which produce associated x-ray bursts) refer to the begin, max, and end times of the x-rays. Flares which are not associated with x-ray signatures use the optical observations to determine the begin, max, and end times.

Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:

II	= Type II Sweep Frequency Event
III	= Type III Sweep
IV	= Type IV Sweep
V	= Type V Sweep
Continuum	= Continuum Radio Event
Loop	= Loop Prominence System,
Spray	= Limb Spray,
Surge	= Bright Limb Surge,
EPL	= Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.

** End of Daily Report **

Date: Sun, 14 Aug 1994 03:18:22 GMT
From: tron!sky700!diviney@uunet.uu.net
Subject: faisyn20.zip - Electronic Filter Synthesis Program
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

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*****
*
*   INTRODUCING 'FAISYN' FILTER SYNTHESIS PROGRAM FOR MSDOS
*
*****
```

faisyn20.zip Electronic Filter Synthesis Program

FAISYN is a low cost, effective alternative to expensive commercial filter synthesis packages. The program has been used to design lumped element filters and diplexers from 10's of KHz to 1.5GHz and is the result of many years experience in filter design. Designers know that filter design is often an iterative process. Tedious number grinding is sometimes required to optimize a design. FAISYN eases the burden by allowing the designer to quickly synthesize a variety of circuits that can be simulated and compared using your favorite circuit simulator (FAISYN currently supports PSPICE-TM Microsim, MMICAD-TM Optotek and TOUCHSTONE-TM HP/EESOF circuit formats).

Special Requirements: None

Shareware.

Faisyn was developed by:

Kevin Faison
Carriage House Engineering
16 W. Pleasant Hill Rd.
Owings Mills, MD 21117

You can get FAISYN20.ZIP from one of the following sources:

1. I just posted a UUENCODED version (2-parts) to comp.binaries.ibm.pc
2. I have just uploaded the program to the SIMTEL collection. It should appear there, and on it's mirrors soon in /msdos/electric.
3. I tried to upload it to bode.ee.ualberta.ca, but for some reason it appears to be down today. Look for it there soon.

--

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*****
* Tom Diviney                      diviney@sky700.bwi.wec.com  *
* Westinghouse Electric Corp.      (410)765-6606 voice      *
*****
```

Date: 10 Aug 1994 10:07:36 -0700
From: enews.sgi.com!wdl1!ltis.loral.com!not-for-mail@ames.arpa
Subject: Installation in Nissan pickup?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Does anyone have any hints on installing a 2m rig in a Nissan 4x2 pickup particularly with regard to where the Electronic Control Unit and the Electro Inject Harness are so that I can avoid running the antenna feed near these points? The preferred location for the rig itself is under the existing radio in the center of the dash.

Thanks for any hints.

Howard
hlb@ltis.loral.com

--

hlb@ltis.loral.com

Date: 14 Aug 94 03:42:53 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: RB 336 EMA /Volunteer Partnership
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Bid:\$RACESBUL.336
Subject: RB 336 EMA /Volunteer Partnership

RACESBUL.336 OPS - EMA /Volunteer Partnership
RELEASE DATE: July 25, 1994

It takes an unusual volunteer to provide dedicated and competent service to emergency management agencies, EMA. Such volunteers must be ready to appear on short notice, stay at their assigned post and duties until relieved, be willing and able to travel where needed. They may even provide the necessary equipment at their own expense. They cannot be "amateurs" in the sense of pursuing a hobby. Instead they must devote a great deal of time and energy to become as proficient as paid staff. The agency they work with must be able to depend upon their availability when needed, their skill at assigned tasks, and their ability to mesh into the overall disaster response exactly as is expected of paid staff. Fortunately there are people, ready, willing and able to serve in such capacity.

Such a pool of qualified volunteers is a resource, the value of which often becomes overwhelmingly evident when a major emergency threatens to exceed the capabilities of paid staff and equipment. Like any other resource, volunteers must receive adequate training, needed facilities, and the attention and general upkeep that is accorded any other resource. Recognition of the contribution to the tasks at hand should be as professional as anything else in the relationship. As with any staff, they respond to honest reassurance that their work is recognized and respected; however, their service will be quickly lost if they are merely tolerated, or seen as a nuisance.

If the EMA makes a positive effort to integrate this nominally "free" resource, allocate time, energy, and people to use it to best advantage, provide its necessary resources, and develop it as they do with any other resource, it develops a relationship with

an open ended potential. It also extends agency capabilities in many directions while providing satisfaction to the volunteers for their time and efforts.

Bill Musladin, N6BTJ, retired Chief State Radio Officer.

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Date: 14 Aug 94 03:44:19 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: RB338 EMA Assistance Available
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Bid: \$RACESBUL.338
Subject: RB338 EMA Assistance Available

From: W6WWW@KD6XZ.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
To : RACES@ALLUS

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES VIA AMATEUR RADIO
INFO: ALL COMMUNICATIONS VOLUNTEERS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE
INFO: ALL AMATEURS U.S (@USA: INFORMATION); CAP, MARS
FROM: CA GOVERNORS OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
(W6SIG@WA6NWE.CA) Ph: 916-262-1600
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832
Landline BBS Open to All: 916-262-1657

RACESBUL.338 SUBJECT: MGT - EMA Assistance Available
RELEASE DATE: August 8, 1994

These bulletins serve multiple purposes both for the civil defense or the emergency management agency and the program participants.

For the agency a major purpose is to assist it in the use of emergency communications volunteers as unpaid staff. How to best use them can be very satisfying. Having qualified extended staff (albeit it unpaid) can provide astonishing benefits to the agency and the community.

Material and other assistance about this is available upon request. Assistance includes on-site seminars for local government, the emergency management agency and the program participants. Materials range from policy and guideline suggestions to actual emergency communications plan preparation customized to the local needs. A particularly valuable resource is the State OES manual "Establishing and Maintaining an Emergency Communications Reserve", which is based on the information bulletins to Emergency Management Agencies issued by the Auxiliary Communications Service from 1985-1993. [Free to California jurisdictions. Others may request a copy with a \$12 check payable to the State of California.]

For the program participants a major purpose is to discover how to function as "unpaid staff" of the agency alongside the paid staff; i.e., how to become an integral part of the agencies day-to-day activity. How to benefit both the participant and the agency by skills other than "just operating a radio", and the unheralded rewards and deep sense of a worthwhile contribution that ensue. With the expansion of Public Safety communications systems there is a real need for augmentation of staff (albeit unpaid) capable of providing maintenance and operation of these systems during extended emergencies. The use of Public Safety systems by program participants can range from augmenting 911 systems to the emergency installation, maintenance and operation of local government radios.

One example of such an integrated emergency communications program is illustrated by the publication "State of California Governors Office of Emergency Services Emergency Communications Reserve, the Auxiliary Communications Service". How it is implemented and designed is set forth in the 1994 plan of the same title distributed to California counties and State and Federal agencies without charge. Others may request a copy with a \$11 check payable to the State of California. Mail to Office of Emergency Services, ACS Program, Telecommunications Branch, 2800 Meadowview Rd, Sacramento, Ca 95832. For more information call or write: Stan Harter or Cary Mangum 916-262-1600.

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Date: Sat, 13 Aug 1994 18:19:33 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!
wb8foz@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: RFI to a smoke detector
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>The standard treatment would be a couple of 2.5mH chokes in series
>with the leads, and a .001 disc ceramic capacitor across the line.
>However, if these are the type that talk to each other via carrier
>current on the AC line so that all of them sound when one detects
>smoke, you can't do this.

The AC-powered/slaved detectors I have seen use a third signal wire to
interconnect units. No idea what the format is, but I suspect it is
really crude (raw 120vac?) & thus can be filtered.....

--

A host is a host from coast to coast.....wb8foz@nrk.com
& no one will talk to a host that's close.....(v)301 56 LINUX
Unless the host (that isn't close).....pob 1433
is busy, hung or dead.....20915-1433

Date: 12 Aug 1994 19:58:36 GMT
From: library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!nic-nac.CSU.net!charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!
yeshua.marcam.com!insosf1.infonet.net!news.i-link.com!news.sprintlink.net!
news.infi.net!larry.infi.net!@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: What does "beverage" mean?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

David Jenkins (djenkins@jetson.uh.edu) wrote:

: I have seen other references to "beverage" in this group, but my
: handy-dandy Random House shows only the usual definition for
: the word. What does it mean in ham-ese?

A Beverage is a type of long-wire antenna, called a wave antenna because
of the specific type of interaction between the electromagnetic wave
travelling in space and the induced wave in the antenna. Beverages
work extremely well at MF (160-meter country) because of the low reflection
angles that those frequencies have from the ionosphere.

See also the ARRL Antenna Book, which devotes a significant amount of

coverage to wave antennae.

(N.B. - I always thought it was spelled Beveridge, but that's not the way it is in the ARRL book... oh, well, ya learn something new every day!)

--

73 de Mark

Mark M. Plasket
N4WQJ

plasket@infi.net
n4wqj@n4wqj.ampr.org (AMPRNet)
n4wqj @ wd4miz.va.usa.noam (PBBS)

Date: Sat, 13 Aug 1994 15:32:51 +0000
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!news.cerf.net!gopher.sdsc.edu!news.tc.cornell.edu!
news.cac.psu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!demon!arkas.demon.co.uk!
Michael@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Which code learning method? Why?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm intrigued about the methods of testing CW proficiency in the US. Is there both receive and transmit testing?

In VK, we sit both. The receive test is a straight copy-the-plain-language test. If you copy it with below maximum errors, then you pass.

73's de VK2ENG (in UK)

--

Michael J Dower

'Quoth the raven, "Never more".' ... Poe

Date: 11 Aug 1994 15:28:16 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!wp-sp.nba.trw.com!gatekeeper.esl.com!
m32003.esl.com!user@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Aug10.103830.1@aspen.uml.edu>, <32bm8a\$iu2@news.csus.edu>,
<32bot3\$45r@agate.berkeley.edu>
Subject : Re: Which code learning method? Why?

> > My exam used some variety of Farnsworth.

>

> The ARRL exams are as follows:

>

> 1A: 5 WPM at 16 WPM Farnsworth

> 1B: 13 WPM at 18 WPM Farnsworth

> 1C: 20 WPM at 22 or 23 WPM (can't remember)

>

> If you learn code Farnsworth, you'll have a easier time upgrading.

Now for a newbie question. What is "Farnsworth"? I am very confused as to how something can be 5WPM _and_ 16WPM at the same time. I am thinking of getting a tech plus and looking into learning CW.

How do I learn code Farnsworth?

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #912
